

GRASSLEY] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] were added as cosponsors of S. 1613, a bill to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide greater flexibility to schools to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans under the school lunch and school breakfast programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

SENATE RESOLUTION 152

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 152, a resolution to amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to require a clause in each bill and resolution to specify the constitutional authority of the Congress for enactment, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 49—RELATIVE TO THE BILL (H.R. 2854) TO MODIFY THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 49

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 2854) to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs, shall make the following corrections:

In section 215—

- (1) in paragraph (1), insert "and" at the end;
- (2) in paragraph (2), strike "; and" at the end and insert a period; and
- (3) strike paragraph (3).

SENATE RESOLUTION 233—RELATIVE TO THE 1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

Ms. SNOWE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 233

Whereas soccer is one of the world's most popular sports;

Whereas the Women's World Cup tournament is the single most important women's soccer event;

Whereas the 1995 Women's World Cup tournament was broadcast to millions of fans in 67 nations;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation is attempting to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States;

Whereas the United States is capable of meeting all of the requirements of a host country, including financing, transportation, security, communication, and physical accommodations;

Whereas the United States successfully hosted the 1994 Men's World Cup tournament in nine cities throughout the Nation; and

Whereas the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament will contribute to national and international goodwill because the tournament will bring people from many nations together in friendly competition; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and supports the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States; and

(2) requests that the President of the United States designate appropriate Federal agencies to work with the United States Soccer Federation to meet the Federation Internationale de Football Association's requirements for the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament host country.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution supporting the efforts of the U.S. Soccer Federation to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States.

Soccer is one of the world's most beloved sports, and its popularity in the United States has grown rapidly over the past 20 years. The Women's World Cup tournament, held every 4 years, is the single most important women's soccer event; the 1995 Women's World Cup was broadcast to millions of fans in 67 nations. Hosting this event will contribute to international goodwill and be a clear signal that America is serious about encouraging female participation in sports. Indeed, this tournament would serve as a showcase of the best female soccer athletes in the world, and something to which girls and young women could aspire.

Already, girls' soccer has experienced an explosion in popularity. On the high school level, it is reported that 41,119 girls played soccer in 1980, while 191,350 played in the 1994-95 school year. That's a remarkable increase of over 400 percent.

This increase is reflected on the collegiate level as well. In 1981, 77 schools sponsored women's soccer. By 1995, that number had swelled to 617. And a recent national survey indicates that of all the Americans who played soccer at least once during 1994, 39 percent were women.

These are very encouraging numbers. They demonstrate that soccer is a very appealing sport to women, and they demonstrate that soccer is an excellent way to get girls and women excited about participating in sports.

We all know that sports are just as important an activity for girls and women as they are for boys and men. Through sports, girls and women can get a feel for the positive competitive spirit which was, until recently, almost exclusively the property of boys and men.

Women and girls who participate in sports develop self-confidence, dedication, a sense of team spirit, and an ability to work under pressure—traits which enhance all aspects of their lives. In fact, 80 percent of women identified as key leaders in Fortune 500 companies have sports backgrounds.

Having the United States host the Women's World Cup in 1999 would be an

inspirational way to highlight the excitement of participation in sports, and the heights of greatness which women can reach in athletics. Indeed, it would give Americans the chance to see their own outstanding female soccer players in action. The U.S. National Team won the inaugural title in 1991, and finished third in last year's event before sold out crowds.

The success of the 1994 Men's World Cup Soccer tournament in the United States showed the world that we were ready to be the center of the soccer universe. Indeed, I think we all felt justifiable pride in providing the world with excellent venues as well as first-class transportation, security, communication, and accommodations.

In order for the U.S. Soccer Federation to submit a formal bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association [FIFA] to host the Women's World Cup, it must show Government backing. In 1987, a similar resolution was agreed to demonstrate support for the U.S. bid to host the 1994 Men's World Cup. By agreeing to this resolution, we will officially recognize their efforts and request that the President of the United States designate appropriate Federal agencies to work with the U.S. Soccer Federation to meet FIFA's requirements for the 1999 tournament's host country.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this worthwhile effort.

SENATE RESOLUTION 234—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF EDMUND S. MUSKIE

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 234

Whereas, the Senate fondly remembers former Secretary of State, former Governor of Maine, and former Senator from Maine, Edmund S. Muskie,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie spent six years in the Maine House of Representatives, becoming minority leader,

Whereas, in 1954, voters made Edmund S. Muskie the State's first Democratic Governor in 20 years,

Whereas, after a second two-year term, he went on in 1958 to become the first popularly elected Democratic Senator in Maine's history,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie in 1968, was chosen as Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie left the Senate to become President Carter's Secretary of State,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie served with honor and distinction in each of these capacities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, formerly a Senator from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.